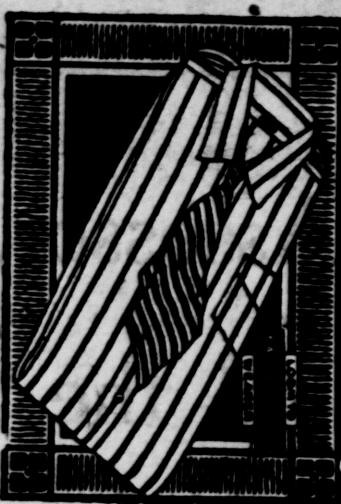


The Ada Evening News

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 52

ADA, OKLAHOMA, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1918.

TWO CENTS THE COPY.



This Spring we are more pleased than ever about our Shirt line.

We specialize on Eagle Shirts because the experience of our customers has been that the name "Eagle" stands for perfect fit, correct style, and all-round solid worth.

This season's assortment of Eagle Shirts is unusually fine in its variety of style, pattern and coloring.

Don't fail to make your selection now, while our stock is complete.

Prices \$1 to \$10

STEVENS-WILSON CO.

UNCERTAIN OF AMERICAN STATUS

BRITISH AMBASSADOR SAYS HIS INFORMATION CONTRARY TO LATE REPORTS.

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, May 13.—Lord Reading, British Ambassador, in a statement today, declared that announcement by way of Ottawa that the American army wouldn't be fully utilized on the western front till it had reached its full strength, was directly opposite to information he had received from the British war cabinet, and that he was in the dark as to the meaning. The Ambassador expressed himself as being "convinced that the document was not issued with the knowledge of the prime minister or the British war cabinet." The Ambassador's statement adds to the puzzle in which American officers find themselves over the Ottawa announcement.

Coleman Lea is in receipt of a letter from his cousin Jesse Lea, who was operating on for appendicitis at Camp Travis a few weeks ago, saying that he is able to sleep about a little now and that he could not have made it without the help of the Red Cross nurses.

--and the Children

Exactly the same careful attention is paid to the photographing of Children as to the grown-ups.

THURSDAY IS CHILDREN'S DAY

Stall's Studio
Quality Photographers
Phone 34.

TOMMY ATKINS CASE DECIDED

JUDGE CAMPBELL UPHOLDS CLAIM OF CHAS. PAGE TO RICH OIL LEASE.

(By the Associated Press)

Tulsa, Okla., May 13.—Federal Judge Ralph E. Campbell sitting at Muskogee, today decided that the famous Tommy Atkins oil lease in Cushing pool, reputed to be worth several million dollars, is the property of Charles Page of Tulsa. The decision came after several years of litigation and may go a long way in deciding the stability of oil leases in the Indian country and in upholding the acts of the Dawes Commission which handled Indian enrollments.

SODA FOUNTAINS DONATE PROCEEDS

The following soda fountains of the city will contribute to the Red Cross the entire proceeds from their drinks on Wednesday afternoon between 4 and 6 o'clock, and everybody is urged to buy a drink:

Palm Garden,
Schreiber's,
Ada Drug Co.,
Hope-Cone Drug Co.,
Bart Smith,
Gwin & Mays Drug Co.,
Dilworth Drug Co.,
Holley's Drug Store,
Postoffice News Stand.

5-13-21

Royal Arch Masons.
Tuesday evening is the regular meeting of Ada Chapter. There will be work—probably in the Royal Arch degree. Please arrange to be present. E. A. MacMILLAN, H. P.

Let a Want Ad get it for you.

SODA
Cold, Sparkling Soda

Delicious—Appetizing—Satisfying Soda. That's Gwin & Mays' Soda. New Sanitary Soda Counter installed—everything the most modern and up-to-date. \$1,000 worth of old Soda equipment "Scrapped" to install the best and latest. TRY OUR SODA. Sanitary Soda Cups—of paraffined paper—Pure Fruits and Syrups—Healthy, courteous young men to serve it—that's Gwin & Mays' Soda Service—TRY OUR SODA. "Our fountain is style all the while."

Gwin & Mays Drug Co.

ALLIES ARE CONFIDENT

THE LONGER HUNS DELAY ATTACK, THE BETTER PREPARED TO MEET DRIVE.

Assurance in their ability to stem the tide of German attacks grows among the allied leaders as the enemy delays renewal of his offensive from day to day. With the French reserves almost intact, it has been decided not to use the American army with the Anglo-French armies at present delaying incorporation till the American army is complete and self-sustaining. It is now two weeks since the disastrous German repulse north of Mont Kemmel and in the interim the Germans have not gained in either Flanders or Picardy. The French and British, however, made small and locally important gains, the latest by the French in the capture of hill 44 north of Kemmel village.

On the Italian front the fighting is becoming sharper with the Italians on offensive after successful operations on Monte Corno, the Italians have wiped out the Austrian advance positions on the important height of Col del Orosa, between the Brenta and Piave rivers.

Hun Artillery Busy.
London, May 13.—"Hostile artillery was active during the night in the Somme Valley and Albert sectors, also between Locon and forest of Nieppe, in Flanders area" says today's official statement.

French Report Artillery Fighting.
Paris, May 13.—Active artillery fighting in Picardy on both sides of the Aire river is reported in today's official statement.

American Casualty List.
Washington, May 13.—Today's casualty list contained ninety-six names divided as follows: Killed in action, ten; died of wounds, nine; died of accident two; died of disease, five; other causes, one; wounded severely, twelve; wounded slightly, nineteen; missing in action, thirty-eight.

REGARDING FURLoughs FOR SOLDIERS IN CAMP

April 30, 1918.
To All Local Boards, State of Okla.: Gentlemen: The writer has just returned from Camp Travis, Texas, where he was called for conference on matters relating to furloughing of soldiers to work on farms, and to discharge on dependency.

In view of our letter No. 311 written under date of April 13th, it was a matter of some surprise to learn that some few Local Boards appear to be wholly disregarding the spirit of the law and are asking for furloughs for men regardless of conditions or the man's ability to perform the service.

It is a serious thing to bring men home from training camp. The furloughs will not be issued for more than thirty days and furloughs will only be issued where it is made to appear that it is a matter of necessity.

Every case should be measured by the same measuring stick. The Local Board should not recommend that a soldier be brought back from Camp unless, in the judgment of the Board, the failure of this soldier to return at this time, will result in a positive lessening of production.

Men are not to be furloughed for the convenience of the farmer or to save him money. They are only to be furloughed when the failure to do so will result in raising and saving less food products in this state.

I trust that this letter will sufficiently impress you with the importance of disapproving every application for furlough not based upon grounds of necessity.

By order of The Adjutant General,
EUGENE M. KERR,
Major, Infantry, N. A.
EMK-DM

ITALIANS TAKE IMPORTANT POINT

Italian Headquarters, May 13.—After a long period of inactivity, owing to weather conditions, Italian troops on the mountain front executed an operation last night capturing the dominating position of Monte Corno, destroying an elaborate system of enemy defenses and taking 100 prisoners, two guns, a number of machine guns and war material.

The action was in the Arsa valley which leads down from the Lagarina valley and is the main line approach from Trent and Rovereto.

It was here that the Austrians attempted to reach the Venetian plains in the first great offensive. Recently they have erected powerful defenses with battery positions built in rock and electrically charged and with a system of barbed wire entanglements.

U-BOAT LOSSES FALLING OFF

FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE DECLARER FALSE GERMAN STATEMENT TO CONTRARY.

(By the Associated Press)
Paris, May 13.—The effectiveness of submarine warfare is constantly declining and the German government is aware of the fact, declared the minister of marine Georges Le Guey, before the Chamber of Deputies naval committee today. The situation is most favorable, he said, and submarines sunk in the three months of 1918 were greater than the number built by the enemy. German claims of sinking 600,000 tons of allied shipping monthly is untrue, he said. The sinkings in November fell below 400,000 and in April were little over 200,000.

DRASTIC ORDER ON SUGAR PURCHASES

A new and drastic sugar order has just been sent out from Washington and received by Orel Busby, Federal Food Administrator for this county. Below is a summary of the order:

After May 15, 1918, the following persons will have to have sugar certificates before they can buy sugar from retailers or wholesalers to use in their business: Manufacturers of beverage syrups; candy; condiments; confectionery; flavoring extracts; fruit preserves; fruit syrup; ice cream; medicines; soda water; soft drinks and syrups. Also

(a) Canners, preservers and packers of every kind of vegetable, fruit, milk and meat.
(b) Soda water fountains and dispensers of soft drinks.

It should be remembered that this rule applies to persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, bottling, packing or preparing products in which sugar is used. Such persons can only buy on a certificate issued from the State Food Administrators and all such persons in Pontotoc County should write at once to C. B. Ames at Oklahoma City for application blanks. After the blanks have been filled out and returned to Mr. Ames, certificates will be issued. Then these certificates can be presented to retail and wholesale merchants and sugar purchased.

OWL CREEK FIRST TO REPORT OVER THE TOP

Owl Creek school district, Melton Murphy, chairman, won the first of the honor flags given to the five districts first going over the top in the Red Cross campaign. Early this morning it reported \$170 collected. The quota was \$147. Owl Creek was also the first district to go over the top in the Liberty Loan campaign, and has proved itself thoroughly awake and ready to meet every call in quick time.

Cedar Grove, J. R. Chandler, chairman, which was second to report over the top in the Liberty Loan drive, was close on the heels of Owl Creek again in the present campaign. This district reported \$183 against a quota of \$168.

Horseshoe Ranch, Y. Q. McCallum, chairman, was third with \$142.50 against a quota of \$126.

Later in the day, Center, J. J. Copeland, chairman, reported \$425, against a quota of \$400; Walnut Grove, J. R. Binion, \$84, which was the quota; Lawrence, Mrs. D. C. Head, \$198.50, against \$169; Oakman, H. C. Stephens, \$169.70, against \$168; Tyrola, \$126, which was the quota.

In Ada the committees have been hard at work, but no report had been turned in. J. P. McKinley and Mrs. Malcolm Smith were the captains of the First Ward; W. G. Moser and Mrs. J. G. Gilbrath of the Second; W. H. Ebey and Mrs. F. L. Finley of the Third; T. B. Blake and Mrs. W. C. Duncan of the Fourth, and Mrs. Ed Gwin of the booths. They were assisted by a number of others.

Most, if not all, of the places named above will increase their subscriptions when the final reports are turned in. Chairman Wintersmith is confident that Pontotoc county will be over the top by Tuesday evening.

Theaters

PRINCESS
Edward Arden is presented in the sensational drama, "The Iron Heart." It is a thrilling story of mystery and romance. Remember the Princess orchestra under the direction of G. Domingo.

LIBERTY
"The Fall of a Nation" will be presented this evening. This famous picture has been talked of so much by the public that it needs no special introduction. It is one of the greatest ever filmed.

Graduation Time

Is the time to think of dainty Graduation Dresses. We are showing a splendid line of Crepe de Chine, Organza, Georgette Crepe, Voiles and Nets. \$8.75 to \$27.50. In our exclusive Ready-to-Wear Department.

Millinery

The latest summer styles in Hats are now on display.

Dry Goods Department

You will find everything here that is required to make anything in the way of Graduation Dresses. A beautiful line of piece goods of Crepe de Chine, Organza, Voile, and Georgette Crepe and all the latest trimmings.

Pumps, Oxfords

For all the Graduates shown in our two exclusive Shoe Departments. Priced \$1.50 to \$10.

Specials

Gingham, choice of any pattern. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Special, Yard 20c.

Men's Paris Garters, Special 18c

Shaw's
DEPARTMENT STORE

S. M. SHAW, PROP.

Established in 1902.

ADA, OKLA.

FRANCIS PRECINCT REGISTERS 196 VOTERS

Judge W. H. Hammond, registrar for Francis, states that he registered 196 voters, which he estimates is about three-fourths of the total number in the precinct. Of these 146 registered as Democrats, 40 as Republicans, 8 Socialists and 5 Independents.

Let a Want Ad get it for you.

MORE THAN TWO INCHES OF RAIN SATURDAY

The rainfall at Ada Saturday amounted to 2.65 inches, one of the heaviest of the present season.

NOTICE MASONs.

Ada Lodge No. 119, A. F. & A. M. will meet this evening at 8 o'clock for purpose of work in Entered Apprentice degree.—John Thrasher, W. M.



New Arrivals in Women's Silk Hosiery

Express shipments of all the most desirable shades in Silk Hose for Women. Full fashioned with double lisle garter hem, reinforced heels, toes and soles. The colors are Black, White Beige, Pearl Gray, Brown, Coral, Emerald, Nile, Sky, Pink. From the best makers of Hosiery. \$1.75 to \$2.25 pair. SILK AND FIBRE HOSE \$1.00 Pair. The best wearing hose on the market today, made of Union Fibre and Silk Thread. Black, Brown, Tan, Myrtle, Navy, Grey, Sand, Pink, Sky and White.

Priced at 1.00 pair

The Surprise Store
ESTABLISHED 1903

THE PEOPLE WHO PUT THE PRICE DOWN
115-117 WEST MAIN



Re-establishing An Interrupted Connection

A telephone "cut-off," as it is called, may be due to the temporary disarrangement of signal mechanism at the switchboard, or just a plain human mistake by an operator at "Central" or at a branch exchange board.

In either event, it is a source of no less regret to the operator than disturbance to the persons talking. And the connection may be re-established with maximum promptness if the person who was called will hang up his receiver, while the person who called him works his receiver-hook slowly up and down, advising the operator what has occurred and considerably furnishing her with such information as she may require.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

SAVE AND SAVE EARNESTLY! BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS!

HOW GAS ATTACKS ARE CARRIED OUT

London, April 15.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Gas warfare has developed to a very considerable extent since its first use as a surprise weapon by the Germans at the second battle of Ypres. At that time the gas cloud or "wave" was released from great cylinders of liquid gas embedded in the trenches and discharged by pipes leading through the parapet.

This form of attack has now been largely discarded, for it depended for effectiveness on the prevailing wind blowing from the right quarter. It soon became apparent that the gas shell was a far more important weapon than any gas cloud or wave, for its action is independent of the wind and a continuous barrage of gas shells can be kept up so that the whole target area is continuously poisoned.

Though entirely surprised by the first German gas attack, the British and French quickly devised defensive measures and every soldier was supplied with a gas mask. The box respirator which every Allied soldier now carries is an absolute protection against all forms of gas, provided that it is put on at the first alarm and is not removed until the danger is past.

But it is very difficult to fight hour after hour without removing the respirator. There can be little speech, and a man can neither eat, drink nor smoke. During a gas attack, there must be as little unnecessary moving as possible, for violent movements of the body are likely to displace the mask and let a little of the poisoned air into the lungs. Gas is now used largely by both sides, for the bombardment of back areas and lines of communication, for the silencing of hostile batteries, and as a

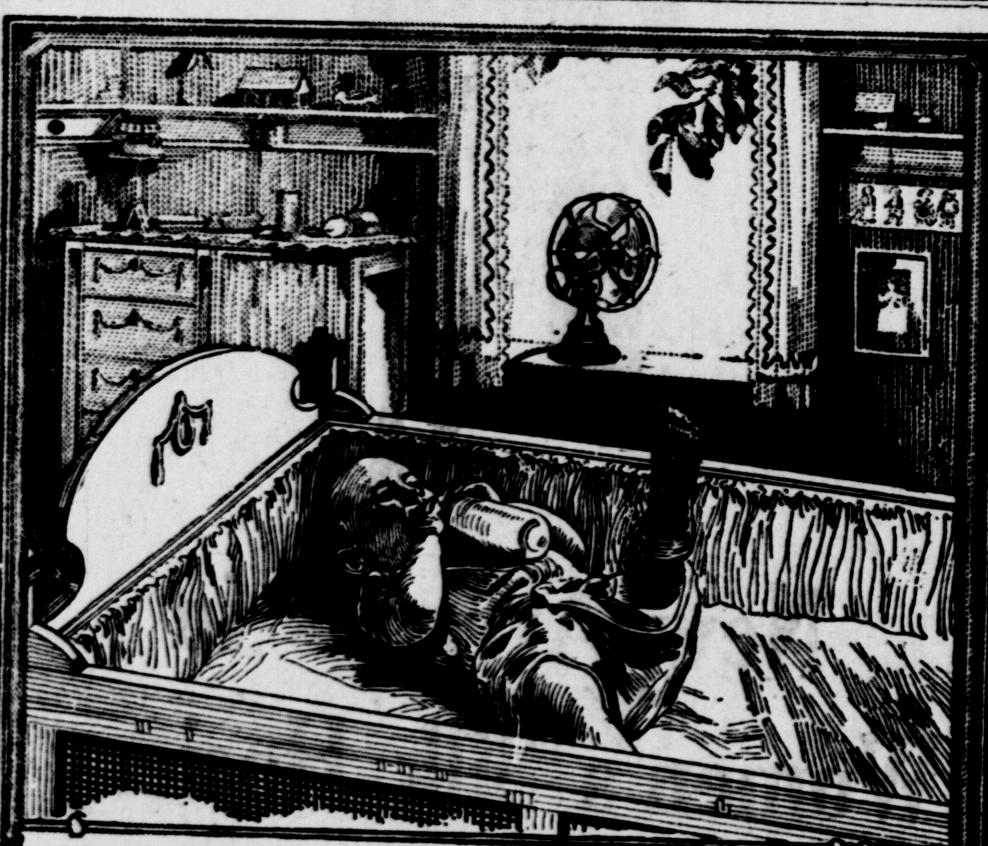
barrage previous to an infantry attack, when their effect is often supplemented by gas-wave discharges from trench cylinders. The effect of a gas attack is much worse and lasts much longer in closed spaces such as trenches and dugouts, and is more effective in towns and villages than in the open. There are many kinds of gas now in common use. There is a purely suffocating gas; a tear gas, which attacks the eyes; sneezing gas, intended to provoke an easier assimilation of the poison gas which accompanies it; and lastly the mustard gas, which is an eye, lung and skin irritant.

Gas shells in most cases contain a mixture, designed to produce a double effect. The shells are fired by guns of all calibre and gas "mines" and "torpedoes" are discharged from trench mortars.

The majority of gas casualties recover quickly, provided they have been only slightly exposed to the fumes before they put their respirators on. The effects of the irritant mustard gas are not usually serious, most cases recovering in two or three days. It is generally stated that the gas attacks of the French and British are more potent even than those of the Germans, while the Allies' respirators are much better than the German because the Germans have not been able to get rubber enough to use it plentifully in these instruments. The German mask is of leather or treated so badly that German gas casualties have been inordinately heavy.

"Peat Cotton."
A material known as "peat cotton" is either made into cushions on which to rest injured limbs, or as filling for bandages. One difficulty about using peat cotton is that it must be kept moist. When dry it crumbles into dust and becomes useless. A trace of tar in the make-up renders peat cotton a valuable disinfectant.

OUR SECTION, single township and town plots on sale at News office



DR. WILEY SUGGESTS ELECTRIC FAN FOR BABY

This authority on food and health, discussing, in *Good Housekeeping*, means for reducing infant mortality, said:

"...the fan is an excellent apparatus for mitigating the suffering from heat. Air in motion carries away rapidly from the body, heat that it absorbs or that is radiated into it. No cooling process of this kind can diminish the natural warmth of the body, but it can minimize the discomfort that the infant must endure from stagnant air. It is well that the current of the fan be not directly on the infant's body, but over it or to one side."

Have an Emerson Fan in every room for real convenience and comfort.

FOR SALE BY

Ada Electric & Gas Co.
119 South Broadway

EMERSON FANS

With 5 Year Factory-to-User Guarantee



EARN 14 CENTS A DAY; HAS WIFE AND BABY

And Yet This True Story Has a Happy Ending.

Even a Frenchman sometimes loses, for awhile at least, his "unfailing" sense of humor.

Take, for instance, the case of a man from Lille, a soldier, Waeltele by name and only twenty-three. He had done pretty well, for the youngster had already his own printing shop in that northern French town, which is still inside the German lines. In the trenches Waeltele developed tuberculosis, and he was sent to a hospital at Grenoble.

There he was considered incurable, and after the usual three months of treatment he was granted his 14 cents a day pension. Said his fatherly army doctor, "My son, you can perhaps cure yourself if you will live in the mountains if you will eat plenty of nourishing food and, above all, if you don't worry."

Waeltele should have smiled, but he didn't. He was thinking of his baby and his wife—and his 14 cents. "Don't worry!" The humor of it entirely escaped him.

Then the Red Cross stepped in. He was found by an American woman with some American Red Cross money for just such cases, and within a few hours he no longer had need to worry. He was sent to the mountains at Lamure, in the French Alps, happy in the knowledge that his family was being cared for by these amazingly kind Americans.

And now the army doctor's words are coming true. Waeltele's lung is healing fast, and he is dreaming of another printing shop and of living again some day with that little family.

There have been over 400,000 new cases of tuberculosis in France since the war started, and to care for these cases and check the White Plague's spread is merely one of the big jobs the American Red Cross has set out to accomplish.

FATHER AT WAR,
TRAGEDY AT HOME

Just What Home Service Means to a Soldier.

The father kisses his wife and kids goodby, shoulders his gun and marches away to war.

For a time the current of life flows smoothly for the soldier's little family. Then comes the tragedy. Mother is taken ill. The little brood of brothers and sisters is helpless. No father to turn to. A helpless mother!

To whom can the American soldier's family look at this critical period? Must a brave man's loyalty to his country mean desolation and suffering to those nearest and dearest to him?

No! Emphatically no! The American people will not permit the families of their soldiers and sailors to suffer because their breadwinners are fighting for their country. And so the Red Cross Department of Civilian Relief has created a nation-wide organization for home service for the families of soldiers and sailors.

Under the banner of "Home Service" patriotic men and women have enrolled and are devoting themselves to the noble task of helping soldiers' families to meet and adjust the problems of everyday life and aiding them to maintain the standards of health, education and industry.

Home Service—True Service.

Home service means keeping the soldier's children well and in school. It means tiding the family over financial troubles, arranging the household budget, meeting insurance premiums, adjusting a mortgage, bringing medical aid and legal advice to bear at the right moment. In short "Home Service" is true service, in that it provides the warm handclasp of friendship rather than the humiliation of charity. It calls for sympathetic understanding and intelligent consideration of the most vital needs of the soldier's family.

The Red Cross is pledged to "Home Service" wherever needed in the United States. In each chapter of the Red Cross there will be a home service section, under competent hands, whose mission will be to protect the welfare of the soldiers' and sailors' homes and to safeguard the normal development of their families in employment and in ideals of self help and self reliance.

The work that the Red Cross is doing in France this winter is worth more than a million and a half American soldiers in the lines in France today.

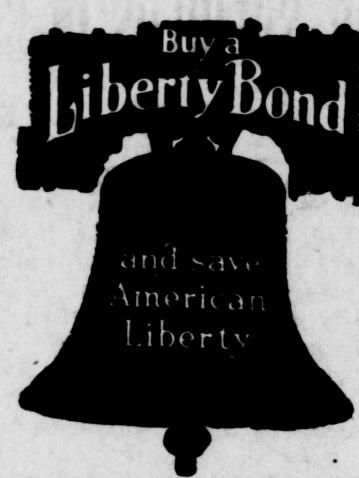
—General Petain.

TAX NOTICE

Nick Heard, Tax Assessor, will be in his office until the 28th day of May for the purpose of assessing those who have not rendered their personal taxes for the year 1918.

All who fail to come in by that time, will be assessed and the penalty added.

W. H. BRENTS
Chairman Board of County Commissioners



WHAT THE RED CROSS IS DOING AND WHAT YOU CAN DO

WOMEN'S WORK DEPARTMENT.

One of the most important branches of Red Cross work which has been undertaken by the Woman's Department is that of providing clothing for the hundreds of thousands of refugees in the districts that have been devastated by the war. At present it is the French and Belgian refugees for whom the appeal is being made. The various pattern companies have published patterns of the garments, and many of our Red Cross Chapters have taken up the work of making the clothing.

This is work that can be done in the central sewing rooms of the Chapters, or it can be done at home, as the workers may prefer.

The garments made must above all be durable. It is useless to send over articles made from flimsy materials that cannot stand the very hard wear they will get. For this reason we are not asking for secondhand clothing. Partially worn garments should be kept for the poor in this country, and we should send abroad only things made of new strong materials.

Materials for outer garments should be of dark colors. They may be figured, striped or plain colors, preferably black, gray or navy blue—never red and very little green. The French people have a dislike of bright colors in clothing, and at this time, when every family is in mourning, they seem particularly inappropriate. Even the clothing for the little children should be dark, excepting, of course, that for the babies. It is almost impossible to get laundry work done properly. There is no soap to be had, and little hot water. All these conditions must be considered in selecting the materials for the clothing.

There is need for about twice as much underwear as outer garments, and this holds true in all ages. There is a special need for clothing for the children from 1 to 8 years of age. If your local stores do not have the Red Cross patterns they may be ordered, through your Red Cross chapter, of our supply service at 517 North Broadway, St. Louis.

They are accompanied to Coalgate by Mrs. N. B. Stall and Miss Robb, sisters of the bridegroom.

After a short visit in Ada they returned to Stonewall where they will make their home.

The bride is the charming and popular daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fite, and is well known and liked in Stonewall where she was reared to womanhood. The bridegroom has been a resident of Stonewall for about two years, and holds a responsible position with the First State Bank.—Stonewall News.

weeks ago. He says, "Tell the boys that this is life and I'm glad I'm here." He also says there are three men here who said he enlisted because he figured he would be turned down, and that he is holding a grudge against them and will call on

them when he returns from France. His company will sail within next six weeks and they expect to be on the battlefield before many moons.—Francis Wigwam.

Call at News office for old papers.

The Wigwam is in receipt of a letter from Harry Fagan, who enlisted in the Engineer Corps a few

weeks ago.

"A Great Net of Money drawn through
an Ocean of Unspeakable Pain"
The American Red Cross

Out of the Trenches for a Breathing Space



Contributed by James Montgomery Flagg.

"They Are Our Boys; Get Ready, Everyone, for a Rush!"

The long train of freight cars whined and grumbled as it strode to stop. In the doorway of a great low building a white capped and gowned woman released a sunny smile and, turning so her voice carried into the building, called out, "They are ours; get ready for a rush."

Just how she could tell they were "ours" would be hard to explain, for at the moment she spoke hundreds of the dirtiest, grizzliest men a woman ever saw came fairly tumbling out of the freight cars. A moment more she was welcoming this muddy rabble with a laugh and cheering words.

Inside the building there were more women, all spick and span in white, with faces beaming, handing out good "home cooked" food over spotless tiled counters. Some of the boys fairly ran for the food; others went into the long batteries of baths, throwing out their vermin ridden clothes to be sterilized while they scrubbed their bodies back to a healthy glow.

What luxury it all was—food, tables, chairs, things to read, games to play, paper for writing, a barber shop, a movie theater and good, clean beds!

No one ever thought that these hap-

py, smiling women might be tired, nor were they tired then, even though all day long they had been serving train after train of French and English troops, literally thousands of them. Yet what did that matter? For these boys that came at the end of a long day—these boys are "ours."

If your boy is in France you may be sure he has a song of praise for the fine women at work in the railway canteens of our own Red Cross, for at every important railway junction there is one of our Red Cross canteens and at each canteen there are 18 women—real, true American women.

SPEAKING OF MONEY

Just How the Goodfields— The Stingiest Couple in Town— Helped the Red Cross

By BOOTH TARKINGTON
Of the Vigilantes.

"Speaking of money," said my seafaring friend of the Maine coast, "we used to have an old man here named Goodfield. When he was young he used to sing in the church choir—that didn't cost nothin'—and married one of the Embresses, but didn't have only one child, and it died, and time he got to be about sixty-eight years old he'd saved up and was hirin' out his money at about as high a p' cent. as anybody. Made it all just tradin' and bein' careful what he spent. 'Careful?' He wouldn't buy himself a pair of britches but once in eight years, and when his old sister that lived with 'em says one day she was bound to see what the inside the pitcher show theater looked like just once before she died, why, old Goodfield and his wife says that was the last straw, and they fixed up and had her hauled off to live on the county. His wife was just the same as him, too.

"Well, along about the middle o' the hard winter, three years ago, Goodfield took sick, and his wife told the neighbors they both thought it was a pretty good thing, comin' on him in the cold weather that way, because fuel was so high and a person in bed don't need to use any. They wouldn't hear of calin' in the doctor, and for two or three weeks the neighbors and old friends, most of 'em, was sure he was goin' to die, but then he began to look so well there didn't hardly seem to be much hope.

Old Goodfield Walks In.

"He got to goin' out and shamblin' around again, and for awhile there wasn't nobody noticed anything much different. I reckon I was the first, and it come about mighty queer. It was like this: I was workin' in my shack one night pretty late, tryin' to spell out what was the matter with a carburetor I'd brought up from my boat, when there come a tap on the door, and old Goodfield walks in. I was kind o' surprised to see him, but I didn't say nothin' 'cept 'Good evenin',' and all of a sudden he says, 'Do you know how much money I'm worth?'

He said it just like that—nothin' before it—and I said, 'For the Lord's sake, Mr. Goodfield, what's the matter?' He looked kind of funny to me.

"I'm worth a hundred and twenty-four thousand three hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-one cents," he says.

"Well, by Orry!" I says.

"Well, sir, he begun to pant like he'd been runnin' up a hill; he got to bein' like a winded horse; then he began to cry and sob like a woman that's all excited when some one's just died. 'Well, by Orry!' I says. 'You better set down and quiet yourself,' I says. 'What's the matter?'

"I got to die," he says. "I been sick," he says. "I been sick and I got to die!'

"Well," I says, "we all got to die." He kep' straight on cryin' and pantin' and sassin'.

"Tee," he says, "but I never knewed I had to! I never knowned it before I was sick. I kind o' thought I wouldn't reely haft to, when it come right down to it."

"We're all fixed that way," I says. "We all got to have some sickness we won't get over."

"Well, sir, he let out a yell that just about rose my hair. 'The rest of you ain't got a hundred and twenty-four thousand three hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-one cents!' he hollers. 'And I got to die!' he says; and he kep' on kind of shoutin' it. 'I got to die! I got to die! I got to die!'

And then he pitches over before I could catch him and fell down on a couple o' busted lobster traps.

"Ole Cap, Whitecomb, he woke up in his shack next door and put on some clo's and come in, lookin' scared to death. Him and me picked Goodfield up off the traps and got him home, half carryin' him, and him kind of whimperin' and slobberin' right to when we left him doubled up on a rickety chair at his own house.

"Next day he was around, just about the same as ever, and never said nothin' about nothin', and the week after that he took Fred Owens'

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF ADA, COUNTY OF PONTOTOC, STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Financial Statement for the Fiscal Year beginning July 1st, 1917, and ending April 30th, 1918; and Estimated Income and Needs for Current Expenses for the Fiscal Year beginning July 1st, 1918, and ending June 30th, 1919, as required by Section 2 of Chap. 226 (H. B. 418), Laws 1917.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF APRIL 30, 1918

GENERAL FUND ASSETS	
1. Cash on hand April 30, 1918	\$ 5,178.53
2. Taxes, 1917, in process of collection	\$13,138.60
3. Less the 10% added for delinquencies	3,155.00
4. Net Taxes in process	9,983.60
5. Total Current Assets	\$ 15,162.13

LIABILITIES	
6. Warrants outstanding April 30, 1918	5,767.63
RESERVES	
7. For Appropriation—Unexpended balance Current year—Line 14, Col. 6-C. (Note 1)	4,455.26
9. Total Liabilities and Reserves	10,222.89
10. Current Surplus	4,939.24

SINKING FUND ASSETS

SINKING FUND ASSETS	
1. Cash on hand April 30, 1918	\$35,761.95
2. Taxes, 1917, in process of collection	\$ 4,684.52
3. Less the 10% added for delinquent tax	1,104.20
4. Net Taxes—In process	3,580.32
5. Total Current Assets	39,342.27

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

GENERAL FUND CLASS OF ITEM

GENERAL FUND CLASS OF ITEM		For Fiscal Year Ending April 30, 1918	Total Warrants	Balance
1. For salaries and compensation of officers and clerical employees	\$ 600.00	\$ 600.00	Appropriation Issued April 30, '18	
2. For salaries and compensation of superintendent and teachers	32,680.00	28,528.75		4,151.25
3. For office supplies, blank books, stationery and printing	300.00	300.00		
4. For school supplies	1,000.00	1,000.00		
5. For light, fuel and water	675.00	675.00		
6. For maintenance of building and grounds	4,200.00	4,126.35	73.65	
7. For sundry other expenses	300.00	169.64	130.36	
8. For library and school apparatus	500.00	500.00		
9. For furniture and fixtures	\$40,255.00	\$35,799.74	\$ 4,355.26	
14. Total				

ESTIMATED NEEDS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

GENERAL FUND	
1. For salaries and compensation of officers and clerical employees	\$ 4,850.00
2. For salaries and compensation of superintendent and teachers	38,069.25
3. For office supplies, blank books, stationery and printing	2,000.00
4. For school supplies	1,010.00
5. For light, fuel and water	1,717.00
6. For maintenance of building and grounds	3,550.00
7. For sundry other expenses	2,550.00
8. For library and school apparatus	1,400.00
9. For furniture and fixtures	600.00
10. For special taxes on school property	150.00
14. Total	\$ 55,896.25

SINKING FUND

Bonds Outstanding (Schedule A)	\$111,421.20
ANNUAL ACCRUALS:	\$ 5,571.00

2. On Bonds—to pay at Maturity	5,571.00
4. Commission to Fiscal Agency	13.92

5. Total	\$11,155.92
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ESTIMATED INCOME

	Collections	Estimate	Current	Ensuing	Year
1. Surplus—previous year (Line 10—A)	\$ 4,939.00				
2. State Apportionment	7,500.00				
3. County Apportionment	2,000.00				
4. Tuition (Transfer Fees)	50.00				
5. Federal Aid	68.00				
8. Total (Note 3)	9,568.00				
		14,589.00			

SINKING FUND

2. Interest on Investment of Sinking Fund	\$ 963.42
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GENERAL SUMMARY

General Fund	Sinking Fund	Total
Revenue Required by Taxation	\$45,437.95	\$ 56,593.87

SCHEDULE A—BONDS AND JUDGMENTS.

The following is a list of the Bond and Judgment Indebtedness of the Board of Education of the City of Ada, School District No. 19, Pontotoc County, State of Oklahoma, as of April 30th, 1918:

Date of Issue	Date of Maturity	Rate of Int.	Purpose	Tot. Amt. of Issue</th

GAVE HER DELICATE CHILD VINOL It Built Him Up and Made Him Strong

Newaygo, Mich.—"My little boy was in a delicate, weak, emaciated condition and had a cough so we had to keep him out of school for a year. Nothing seemed to help him until Vinol was recommended, and the change it made in him was remarkable. It has built him up and made him strong so his cough is almost entirely gone. We can not recommend Vinol too highly."—Mrs. E. M. Hanlon.

Mothers of weak, delicate, ailing children are asked to try this famous cod liver and iron tonic on our guarantee. Children love to take it.

**GWIN & MAYS CO., DRUGGISTS,
ADA, OKLAHOMA**

The Ada Evening News

By THE NEWS PUBLISHING AND
PRINTING COMPANY
ADA, OKLAHOMA

BYRON NORRELL, Pres. and Editor
Wm. D. LITTLE, Associate Editor
OTIS B. WEAVER, Vice-President
MILES C. GRIGSBY, Business Mgr.

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8 PAGES TODAY

The Red Cross campaign in Pontotoc county promises to be short and decisive. The people are thoroughly aroused now and no time need be lost in explaining to people what the Red Cross is and how the money is spent. All know of the great work of mercy that is being done by the organization and the contributions will come cheerfully and in amounts that will mean a speedy and victorious end of the campaign. Pontotoc county has made a most enviable reputation in meeting every call and the present one will be no exception to the rule. The Pontotoc spirit to be first in everything.

MORE PEP.
Healthy criticism is welcomed by any broad minded man, whether he is in office or in private business. The man who considers his actions and his principles above criticism has reached a dangerous stage in his existence, and the best place for him is under the sod. But we should distinguish between constructive criticism and destructive criticism. He who simply criticizes with a view to tearing down and offers no remedy for the ills is nothing more than a knocker, a pest, a leech.

There are those who insist the department of agriculture is not doing what it ought to do to stimulate production. While we realize the magnitude of the task, we do want to offer a bit of criticism and at the same time a remedy.

There are two distinct duties before the American people in relation to food and feed products. One of these is production; the other conservation. The first is the more important, but the second needed. If we could stimulate the first enough, the last would be unnecessary. The department of agriculture is in charge of the first; the food administration is in charge of the second. There is little doubt that the second is getting ahead of the first. In other words, we are urging conservation without at the same time doing enough to encourage production.

There is now in existence in practically every county in the United States a strong council of defense organization. Working in conjunction with this organization is a body of men known as the four minute men. So far as we know the department of agriculture has never appealed to these men to help speed up production. Many farmers say they want to plant just what the government wants them to plant, but they simply do not know what that is. Would it not be a good plan for the department

to use the organizations to get the information direct to the people?

Every daily and weekly newspaper has been anxious to use all the agriculture news sent to them. But most of this stuff is prepared by men who know nothing of newspaper work and do not know how to appeal to newspaper readers. If a few lessons were taken from the food and fuel administrations of any of the states, a better idea of how to get the stuff into readable shape might be found. Facts are wanted, but they must be given in such a way as to make an impression upon the people.

Better publicity, better psychology more pep, more red-blooded enthusiasm—that's the idea! The work already done is good, but results could be better.

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK
The outlook for winter wheat, we are informed by the Department of Agriculture, is encouraging. For those who do not know what winter wheat is, it is well to inform them that this is wheat sown in the fall. Spring wheat is that which is sown in the spring. In the United States the winter wheat yield is usually much greater than the spring wheat, while in Canada it is just the reverse.

It is thought now the yield from winter wheat will be not less than 600,000,000 bushels. The spring wheat will be less, but the acreage of the latter is considerably larger than last year. Unless some unforeseen calamity strikes us, it appears now that the 1918 wheat crop will not miss the billion mark very far. This of course means that there will be more wheat for the armies and civilians in Europe. It does not mean necessarily that people at home should eat more wheat.

But the tale is not yet told. Canada is a great wheat producing country, and Canada has been preaching spring sowing all the winter. The government has been furnishing seed at cost, and every effort has been made to get plenty of fertilizer for the acreage. The eastern provinces not accustomed to raising wheat in quantities, this year has an increased acreage. Given anything like a fair season Canada will produce several billion bushels with which to knock the Kaiser down.

There is another favorable sign. Australia has wheat stored in her elevators, much of it. The only reason it has not been shipped to England and France is the lack of shipping facilities. It takes a ship three weeks to go from Australia to Liverpool. It can go from New York in less than a week. Therefore, a wheat from New York as it can from Australia. Hence it has been very essential that food supplies be found in America. The time factor has retarded shipping from Argentina, though a good supply has been shipped from the latter country.

But now the number of ships produced has almost reached the number destroyed. With the menace of the submarine decreasing and the output of ships increasing, it is only a matter of time until there will be plenty of ships to bring wheat from Australia. When that time comes, there will no longer be need for wheatless days. The outlook is considerably brighter from a bread standpoint. For the time being, however, we must eat our rye bread, potato bread, and corn bread and let the boys have the biscuit and pure wheat loaf.

A Message Has Come.
He was only a youngster, a bright-eyed lad.

And I was proud of my son. When he gripped my hand and said, "So long Dad, I'll be back when we've beaten the Hun."

So young he was; but a while ago, those days when I rocked him to sleep; but he heard the call, and we let him go.

Now we're only a memory to keep.

For a message has come, and it says he was killed.

In the darkness of No Man's Land; His duty we know, was well fulfilled; But he won't come back, as he planned.

They told us the place where they buried our son.

It helps us to bear the loss, in a nameless trench where the summer's sun

Will smile on the little cross.

He was all that we had, his mother and I.

The lad that we sent away, And we're taking the money the years had laid by, To send him to college some day.

And we're giving it all to the Liberty Loan.

It may help some other man's son, Fighting his fight in the darkness alone, bisonti, 1918.

To come back when they've beaten the Hun!

—George Tibbits, in Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

TRIAL OF ILLINOIS

LYNCHING BEGINS

(By the Associated Press)

Edwardsville, Ill., May 13.—Eleven men indicted recently by the grand jury on murder charges, growing out of the lynching of Robert Prager, enemy alien, on April 6 at Collinsville, Ill., went on trial today in Madison county circuit court here. The jury selection is expected to continue today and tomorrow and taking evidence is not expected before Wednesday.

"I couldn't decide to join either society. I can't stay here; I can't! I'm going to another college."—Barbara.

5-13-1



Compare Your Baby's First Four Years With This

In 1913 little Marie was born in a village not far from Medere, in the Ardennes. In 1914 Marie's father, called to the colors, fell at the Marne. And Marie and her mother stayed in the village, which was now in the Germans' hands.

In 1915 a poster was pasted up on the door of the village church, and that night Marie's mother vanished, along with a score or more of other women.

In 1916 Marie was still living in that village—existing through the charity of the few elderly folk the Germans permitted to stay.

In 1917 Marie, with all the children under fourteen years and all the old people left alive in the village, was bundled into a crowded car and shipped into Germany, round through Switzerland and thence into France, arriving at Brian. She was underfed, of course, emaciated, sickly, dirty, too lightly dressed for the time of year. And she came into Brian with not a relative, not a friend left in all France to take care of her.

Who took her? Your Red Cross! Over there in Brian your Red Cross took charge of her, cared for her in the Red Cross Children's Hospital, clothed her, fed her, built up her strength, taught her to play—and then helped the French authorities find her a HOME.

Multiply Marie by 500 and you will have some idea of just one day's work your Red Cross does at Brian. It is only one of the Red Cross activities in France, to be sure—but for just that one alone can you help being proud of it? Can you help being glad you are a member of it, supporting its great work of humanity? Can you help wanting it to go on helping the Maries and the "grand-daddies" that come in at Brian?

But now the number of ships produced has almost reached the number destroyed. With the menace of the submarine decreasing and the output of ships increasing, it is only a matter of time until there will be plenty of ships to bring wheat from Australia. When that time comes, there will no longer be need for wheatless days. The outlook is considerably brighter from a bread standpoint. For the time being, however, we must eat our rye bread, potato bread, and corn bread and let the boys have the biscuit and pure wheat loaf.

THE TRAIN THAT SAVED A NATION

How the Red Cross Helped Roumania.

Have you heard of what happened in Roumania when that stricken nation stood in rags and starving before the shocked eyes of the world? We had thought ourselves grown used to tragedies until this greater horror struck a blow that "reared still untouched sympathy."

And yet we felt so helpless, you and I, so terribly weak in our ability to offer aid. But were we? After all, were we not the very ones who carried new life and hope to the heart of Roumania? You shall be your own judge.

Fighting with the desperation of despair, the shattered Roumanian army still struggled to beat off the Kaiser's bloody Hun, who were mercilessly trampling the life out of the little kingdom. And the Kaiser smiled brazenly as he saw his wolves at work and knew that from behind the lines, attacking the fighting men of Roumania from the rear, entering the homes where mothers clung to the frail, distorted forms of their babies—was starvation, not to mention death.

No country around Roumania could help her—and America was too far away. Thousands would die before supplies held in our own country could be sent her.

Hope was gone. Death by hunger and by the dripping sword of the Kaiser was closing in. A brave little nation was being torn to pieces.

Then came the miracle. One morning the streets of Jassy, the war capital of Roumania, swelled with sounds of rejoicing. A city where the day before there was heard nothing but the walls of the starving and the lamentations of those mourning their dead now was awakened by shouts of joy.

You, my friend; you who have helped in the heroic work of the Americas Red Cross, had gone to the rescue of Roumania. A train of 31 big freight cars packed to their utmost capacity with food, clothing and medicine, tons upon tons of it, had arrived in Jassy after making a record-breaking trip from the great store houses of the American Red Cross in Russia.

Other trains followed it; thousands were fed and clothed and nursed back to health. For weeks and even to this day the brave people of Roumania are being cared for in countless numbers by our own Red Cross.

So was Roumania helped, and when history records how this last fragment of a sturdy nation was kept out of the hands of the terrible Hun it will give the victory to your American Red Cross.

"I'm afraid

that's

all I can spare"

You're a regular, red-blooded, true-blue American. You love your country. You love that flapping, snapping old flag. Your heart thumps hard when the troops tramp by. You're Loyal—100 per cent.

You intend to—you want to—help win the war in a hurry.

"Sacrifice? Sure," you've been thinking. "Just you wait till they really need it." And you've honestly meant that too.

But—look yourself in the eye, now, and search up and down inside of your heart—did you mean it? Did you really mean "sacrifice?"

Listen: You feel poor. This third Liberty Loan, the high prices, the Income Tax—you have done your bit. You feel that you've given all you can spare.

What? Then what did you mean? What's that you said about loving your country? What did you think the word "sacrifice" means?

Surely you didn't mean, did you, to give only what you can spare?

What about our boys who are giving their lives in the trenches? Are they giving only what they can "spare?"

How about those mothers and little "kiddies" in the shell-wrecked towns of that war-swept hell: hungry—ragged—sobbing—alone? Giving up their homes, their fathers, their husbands?

While we—over here with our fun and our comforts—we hold up our heads and feel patriotic because we have given—what? Some loose bills off the top of our roll. "We've given all we can spare!"

Come, come! Let's quit fooling ourselves. Let us learn what "sacrifice" means. Let us give more than we can spare—let us "give till the heart says stop."

Contributed to the Red Cross by

J. M. WINTERSMITH

GREAT MASS MEETING HELD

ENTHUSIASM SHOWN WHEN HUNDREDS ASSEMBLE TO LEARN OF RED CROSS WORK.

The mass meeting at the First Methodist church last evening to discuss the Red Cross drive was well attended, and scores of people could not find seats. The program was carried out with the exception of one vocal solo. So enthusiastic were the auditors that they could not repress their feelings and occasionally burst into rounds of applause.

Hon. Robt. Wimbish presided. Rev. George W. Beck read a portion of scripture and asked the guidance of divine power. Rev. Clifford B. James, Hon. C. I. B. Cutler, and Hon. Ralph R. Cain delivered addresses. Rev. James says that in fighting for democracy, we are fighting for Christianity. The Allies are fighting for those principles and those rules of life that Christ stood for when he was on earth. A victory by the Central powers means that we must go back many centuries and begin the slow, difficult climb to where we are now.

Mr. Cutler discussed the relation of Satan and Kaiser William and told of the tender hand the Red Cross extends to the suffering and dying on the battlefields. Mr. Cain gave something of the record of the Pontotoc County Chapter of the Red Cross, information with which many were not familiar. Mr. Cain states Pontotoc County has membership in the Red Cross of about one-third of the population, while the membership in this district averages only about one-sixth.

Miss Mentzer, Mrs. J. A. Jackson of Coalgate and the Christian male quartette added to the program with musical numbers.

FARMERS WILL GET TIME EXTENSION

The county exemption board had the list of men coming under next call ready for publication Saturday, but just at press time of the News a wire was received by Mr. Riley stating that the recent ruling that farmers would not be given an extension of time had been modified and that if the quota could be filled without them, they might be given further time. This means an overhauling of the list. Mr. Riley thinks it will be possible to fill the quota without taking in farmers needed at home now.

BOYS' WORKING RESERVE HAS ENROLLED MORE THAN 130,000 Enrollment of high-school and other boys of between 16 and 21 years in the Boys' Working Reserve for farm work this summer had passed the 130,000 mark at the end of last week. States reporting on Saturday their enrollment figures to date were:

Colorado, 6,000.
Connecticut, 1,365.
Idaho, 1,200.
Kansas, 2,500.
Nebraska, 8,000.
Oklahoma, 5,000.

Colorado's present figures, with the announcement of its Reserve officials that it expects to exceed its quota of 10,000, has met with the highest approbation from the national headquarters of the reserve. Oklahoma reports that it expects to register 2,000 more boys, while Idaho anticipates that its total will ultimately reach 5,000.

New York Active. New York, which was late in starting its campaign, is now steadily enrolling its boys. The State has been divided into five zones, each in charge of a director, to facilitate enrollment.

The enrollment in Pennsylvania thus far has been slow. Only 3,000 boys have been registered, as against the state's quota of 45,000 and the enrollment figures, several times that number, in States with much smaller population and many fewer available high-school boys.—Bul-

letin

Home Guard, Take Notice. Every member of the Home Guard is summoned to be present at 8 o'clock this evening. Herein fail not.

FRANK ARNETT, Commander.

For the convenience of the public the News is carrying on sale a supply of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates.

WHY WE MUST PAY FOR RED CROSS

(By William Allen White)

Over and over again the Red Cross solicitor in a drive for Red Cross funds meets this question: "Why doesn't the government do it?" or "Why are we asked to pay for something the government itself should pay for?"

Considering Red Cross work in terms of socks and sweaters and chloroform and sweet-faced nurses bending over wounded young men, or surgical bandages, the question is pertinent. But the medical aid or the surgical dressings or the hospital work or the sweaters, socks and wristlets of the Red Cross form altogether but a small part of its activities. And, of course, the government could do that part of the Red Cross work easily enough, merely by adding another expensive bureau to the national administration, and paying men and women by the thousands for the work that they are now doing for nothing. Naturally, it would increase taxes greatly; and it would put into politics something that is now kept high and beautiful in life almost in the field of religion; but the government doubtless could do it.

It's Too Big a Job.

But could the government look after the families or soldiers who need help; look after them quietly, without publicity, giving them the benefit of advice, encouragement, sympathy and fellowship as well as the financial aid suited to their needs?

Could the government spend half a million dollars building canteens at the railroad junctions all over France, where French soldiers coming back from the trenches or furloughs might have lodgings, food, baths and a rest place, all but free and thus return home clean and rested and happy and ready to go back, instead of returning home wet and hungry and lousy, and sullen—could the American government do that?

Could the American government get from the commander-in-chief of the French army the names of all the French soldiers whose families are in want, suffering this winter from cold and hunger, and disease, and look each family up all over France and see that the family is supplied with fuel and food and shelter in plenty so that the soldier fighting in the trenches will feel that his family is scared for and will stick—stick—stick to the end, full of courage and ginger—could the American government do that work which the American Red Cross is doing, and spending American money by the millions in doing? Well, hardly.

Independence Is Efficiency.

Before that work was six weeks old some pro-German pacifist would have an injunction in the federal court to stop it, claiming it is unconstitutional—and with some show of righteousness in his contention. Less than a week after the Italian break-down the American Red Cross was in Italy with long lines of freight cars loaded with surgical supplies, food and clothing for civilians, and distributing this aid to the hospitals and to the hundreds of thousands of refugees, men, women and children, fleeing before the German invaders, and making America felt for brotherhood in northern Italy as no other country ever was able to make itself felt in the world before. Could the government have done that with paid workers and salaried politicians for the job?

Within ten days after the Germans were on Italian soil, three unpaid workers of the American Red Cross were going through Italy with thousands of dollars in cash—not in cheques but in cash—on their persons, distributing emergency aid to the stricken populations of Genoa, Milan, Bologna, Ravenna and a dozen smaller Italian towns.

Red Cross Builds Up Europe.

Again the Red Cross is helping to build up French and Belgian villages. A corps of skilled engineers is superintending the actual physical work. Hundreds of workers all over Europe of all countries are aiding the American Red Cross which is the clearing house of European benevolence, to find the former owners of these broken village homes—refugees scattered to the four winds by the German invasion.

American Red Cross money is bringing these people back, lending them money to buy furniture, their first stores of food, and their first start in agriculture. Farm machinery is being bought for these people to be paid for on the installment plan and to be used socially a great tractor for an entire neighborhood of farmers and seed wheat for a whole community under a dozen different kinds of credit. A government has to have rules.

Government Control Inelastic.

The Red Cross makes a different rule for every case if common sense on the spot requires a different rule. How would a government do it? How would a federal law provide for the myriad cases of humanitarian work that must be done for our friends, the allies, if they are restored to industry and agriculture for the long hard war that stretches before us if we defeat Germany.

The American government simply couldn't do it. It could not hire the experts who are needed. For these experts would not work for the salaries that the government could pay. Yet for nothing, for the sheer love of service, for the joy they feel in helping their fellow men these experts are doing this work for the American Red Cross. These men and women feel that they are not tied up by federal red tape. They feel that no party is taking credit for their work to use that credit in winning elections.

So, as free, unfettered American citizens they are giving their whole lives and strength to this red Cross work, working sometimes all day and

all night in emergencies; and they know that there are no rewards, no promotions, no glory, no mention in the newspapers—nothing but joyous service and sacrifice and the exaltation that comes from seeing one's work grow under one's hand and bear fruit.

A Sample of Its Work.

And then there is the work with the children and the tubercular. That work requires technically trained people. It requires wide latitudes in dealing with new conditions rising every day. One day last August the Red Cross started in to complete, and now has completed, a half-finished tubercular hospital abandoned by the French during the war. The American Red Cross spent tens of thousands of dollars on this hospital and turned it over to its French owners with out even reserving the right to send a single patient there. But, of course, that hospital relieves that much tuberculosis from the French villages in which our soldiers are spending their days this winter.

But the American government couldn't do it. If the government went to building hospitals and giving them to private citizens of France a scandal would arise that would burn up Washington.

Last August the American Red Cross issued an order for an automobile to be given to a French hospital for children at Toul, near Nancy. A lot of chintzes for the bedrooms were sent down to brighten them up; a lot of toys for the children—French children brought in from the war zone too young to keep on their gas masks.

Today ten Red Cross automobiles are hauling to Red Cross hospitals in France, French children whose parents held in slavery in Germany, are being dumped every day at Evian on the Franco-Swiss border. The Red Cross autos haul these poor, diseased starved children to Red Cross hospitals—American Red Cross hospitals, where the kids are kept for a time, fed, nursed, dressed and made well.

Is a Gigantic Moral Factor.

Fancy our government doing that for French children. Yet it must be done if the French morale behind the lines is kept up this winter. These deeds of the American Red Cross are just as much a part of our military policy in France and Italy as though they were done under articles of war, where we are spending millions this minute to help the stricken people.

The government could, of course, issue pensions for soldiers' families in America. It could buy ether and bandages and hire nurses. But these things are so small a part of the Red Cross work that with them alone our cause would fail.

Every man or woman who out of his own heart here at home gives to support the Red Cross is helping our cause from an angle of attack that is new in modern war. It is the angle of brotherhood. It stiffens the courage of the civilians. It puts heart in our soldier allies by the comforting knowledge that their home affairs are going well.

THREE CHARGED WITH ASSAULT TO KILL

Abraham and Peter DeGroff, two young men living five or six miles south of Ada, were badly beaten up Saturday night in an affray with Homer T. Carney, Dan and Henry Rogers. It is said that stool chairs in the cafe where the fight took place were used as weapons on the two boys. The De Groffs were given medical attention and their wounds dressed. The others were locked up by Sheriff Duncan and charges of assault to kill filed against them. They were arraigned today before Justice Brown who fixed their bonds at \$750 in each of the two cases, making \$1,500 for each of the three defendants. They made these and were released. Their preliminary hearing was set for Monday.

Notice of Sale of Oil and Gas Lease.

State of Oklahoma,
Pontotoc County—ss.

In the County Court
Probate 1103

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of an order of the County Court of Pontotoc County, State of Oklahoma, made and entered on the 9th day of May, 1918, the undersigned guardian will offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder an oil and gas mining lease on the 16th day of May, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described lands situated in Pontotoc County, State of Oklahoma, to-wit:

The South half of the Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter; and the East half of the Southwest quarter, less 3.84 acres for Railway; and Lots Three (3) and Four (4), less 2.55 acres for Railway; and the South half of the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter, less .23 acres for Railway; and the South half of the Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter; and the South .20-.14 acres of lot Two (2); and the West half of the Southeast quarter, less .31 acres for Railway, of Section 31, Township 5 North, Range 7 East; and the Northwest 8.22 acres of Lot 2; and the North 16.60 acres of Lot 2, less 1.83 acres for Railway, of Section 6, Township 4 North, Range 7 East, Containing 318.24 acres.

Said oil and gas lease will be sold on the following terms and conditions, to-wit:

Cash in hand upon confirmation of sale by the court.

Said sale to be held in the County Court room of Pontotoc County, Oklahoma, at the time above stated.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1918.

CORA C. McKEEEL, Guardian.

NOTE—Said lands will be offered for sale for oil and gas mining purposes in tracts of 40 acres, more or less, and also as an entire tract and such bids accepted as may be most advantageous to the minor.

5-13-3d

LOCAL RED CROSS WORK A MARVEL

HAVE TURNED OUT GARMENTS IN WHOLESALE AND COM-FORTED 50,000 SOLDIERS.

By W. D. Little
Secretary, Pontotoc County Council of Defense.

The record made by the Pontotoc County Chapter of the American Red Cross is enough to bring pride to every citizen who has taken a part in the work. The Chapter celebrated its first birthday Sunday by getting ready for another drive for funds. Six school districts are already over the top. By night more will be over. The spirit of the Red Cross is everywhere in this county.

But to revert to the year's work of the local chapter: When the Red Cross work was started here a little more than a year ago, few people knew anything about the organization. Some knew that it was an organization to relieve human suffering; they knew that it had played a big part in the European war; they knew that Red Cross nurses were on the firing line and doing what they could to save the lives of wounded men. They did not know how the organization was to be formed or how the work was to be carried on.

I remember a few of us met in the store of M. Levin and discussed the organization. We finally got the matter in good shape and began the drive. Something like \$19,000 was raised, but all of this was not paid in.

The Chapter applied for a charter on May 12 with ninety-five charter members. In the short time from May 12 to December 25, the membership was swelled to the following figures.

Annual members	933
Subscribing members	1,321
Contributing members	15
Sustaining members	10
Life members	116
Patron members	20

Total	9,417
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This is a record we challenge the world to meet. The record of the state of Oklahoma pales into insignificance beside this. Pontotoc county citizens are not glad they have done more than others; others should have done more. Pontotoc county is proud that she has done as much as she has.

But the membership is but a part of the story, an important part it is true. The ladies of Ada and other parts of the county have worked diligently with no other remuneration than a clear conscience. What has been done will be trebled in the next few months.

Knitting began on August 14 and sewing on September 2. Here is the record:

Convalescent robes	480
Suits pajamas	360
Hospital bed shirts	480
Underdrawers	600
Undershirts	360
Operating gowns	240
Operating caps	12.

Total	2,640
-----------------	-------

Knitted articles	324
Sweaters	1,238
Mufflers	92
Pairs wristlets	91
Helmets	65

Total	1,810
Surgical dressing classes began on January 18, not quite five months ago. The record to May 9:	
Compresses, 8x4	30,275
Compresses, 4x4	425
Stout bandages	440
Wipes, 2x2	9,500
Triangular bandages	305
Heel rings	40
5-yard rolls	5

Total	40,989
Sundries	264
Wash cloths	36
Comfort kits	104
Property bags	42
Aprons for refugees	17
Shawls for refugees	2

In process of making:	
Suits pajamas	1,440
Undershirts	600
Hospital bed shirts	480
Helpless case shirts	480
Bed jackets	240
Underdrawers	480

Total	3,720
The chapter now has on hand 329 pounds of yarn and about 8000 yards of gauze. There are 40 layettes ready to ship, and also 500 pinafors ready to go. The material for the refugee garments has been purchased with funds raised by Junior Auxiliaries in the county. In addition to the auxiliaries of the Chapter at Roff, Stonewall, Francis, Allen, Vans, Oakman, Franks, Lula and Center, the following places are at work on hospital garments or refugee garments: Maxwell, Fitzhugh, Steedman, Cedar Grove, Happy Land, Horseshoe Ranch, Lovelady, New Bethel, Hall's Hill, Oward School, Conway, Dolberg, Jesse, Lawrence, Cobert, Egypt, Jones, Chapel, and Pleasant Valley.	

The work is not restricted to the white people. The negroes of Ada have responded to the call for service and have been adding their bit. The Napier Auxiliary is very active. They made 40 comfort kits, hot water bag covers, undershirts, and undershirts.

It is the plan now to have an auxiliary in every school district in the county.

This work has afforded comfort for about 50,000 men in the army of the United States. It represents unselfish work, the work of the best womanhood in the world. We should like to see other counties beat it, but we do not believe they can do it.

BAYONETS AND BONDS

Our boys are fighting for freedom in lands beyond the seas. We must fight for our soldiers in our Stores, by our Firesides and on our Farms. We must produce everything we can to sustain the lives of our Soldiers. We must buy Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps to sustain the life of our Government.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND TODAY

We will take Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps in payment for Furniture.

JACKSON BROS.

Let us tell you where to buy your Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps

BUY YOUR**COAL**

OF US—TERMS CASH

Ada Ice & Cold Storage Co.

PHONE 29

LODGE DIRECTORY**A. F. & A. M.**

Regular meeting of Ada Lodge No. 119, Saturday night on or before the full moon in each month.

JOHN THRASHER, W. M.

F. C. SIMS, Secretary.

R. A. M.

Ada Chapter No. 26, Royal Arc-Masons, meets the second Tuesday night in each month.

E. A. McMILLAN, H. P.

F. C. SIMS, Secretary.

K. T. M.

Ada Commandery No. 16 Knights Templar Masons meets the third Friday of each month.

C. G. BRADFORD, D. E. C.

F. C. SIMS, Recorder.

W. O. W.

Ada Camp, No. 568, meets every Tuesday night, 1. O. O. F. Hall 7:30 o'clock.

HUGH BENNETT, C. O.

C. E. CUNNING, Clerk.

B. P. O. E.

Ada Lodge No. 1275, B. P. O. E. Regular meeting second and fourth Mondays in each month.

H. P. REICH, E. R.

E. S. HARAWAY, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

Ada Lodge No. 146, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting every Thursday night.

FRANK ARNETT, N. G.

H. C. EVANS, Sec'y.

The O. E. S. Chapter No. 78. Regular meetings on the Second and Fourth Thursday nights.

MRS. MINNIE WINN, W. M.

C. G. BRADFORD, Sec'y.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISTRICT AND COUNTY
The News is authorized to announce the following gentlemen as candidates for the respective offices named, subject to the Democratic Primary:

For District Judge:
ARDEN L. BULLOCK.For County Attorney:
WAYNE WADLINGTON.For County Treasurer—
D. W. SWAFFARFor Sheriff—
BOB DUNCAN (reelection)For County Tax Assessor—
NICK HEARD (Re-election)For County Clerk—
MILTON GARNERCourt Clerk—
J. O. McMINNFor County Weigher:
O. J. LEE (Re-election).

JOHN WARD

For County Judge—
OREL BUSBY (Re-election)

J. O. COWART

For Co. Commissioner, 1st District:
W. H. BRUMLEY (Re-Elec.)For County Commissioner (2nd Dist):
R. L. MOSS

J. I. LAUGHLIN

W. B. SELFRIDGE

County Commissioner, 3rd Dist.—
HENRY F. BIBB

W. H. BRENTS (Re-election)

TRY**NEWS' WANT ADS**

They Get Quick Results

**HIS JOB TO BANDAGE WOUNDED HOUSES**

American Boys Carpenter Putting French Villages Back on the Map.

It was a monotonous stretch of ugly trench, wire entanglements, gaping shell holes, accented by the blackened skeleton of shell killed friends silhouetted against a dull, hopeless sky.

This had once been beautiful rolling land like our own Ohio and Indiana—rich in grain fields, orchards and gardens. Now it was desolation—nothing could live there—seemingly nothing.

We had come on some rising ground, and as we climbed we reached the brow of the slope, and of a sudden it seemed that some giant had suddenly twisted the old world under our feet and we were back home, for of a sudden the sounds of life came up to us out of a hustling center of industry.

That satisfying chug of an honest hammer head sinking willing nail into sound wood, and before us was a panorama of new building, with piles of clean lumber stacked here and there, and the framing of many new buildings told where the wood was going. Then we heard the voice of a man who talked real "United States"—telling 27 other carpenters what to do out in this foreign land thousands of miles from home.

We inquired of the boss as to who he was, and with true sense of humor he said: "I am a Red Cross nurse. My job is bandaging wounded houses."

Putting Villages Back on Map.

"This was once a French village," he went on to say, "in the center of fine sugar beet country. We are living now on the site of the sugar mill," he said, pointing to a long, low barracks, which plainly had been recently built. "We are working for the American Red Cross—putting villages back on the map. In four more weeks we'll be out of here and on our way to the next ruin, for there are many villages that need us. We go from place to place, always finding that our lumber has reached there first, so we can get right to work, clean up and move on again."

It is just like pioneering, this rebuilding work of our Red Cross—only more important—more important because it is vital to the winning of the war that these people come back to their soil and plant new crops—for future years of war or peace.

And so the tide of war sweeps back from whence it came, a Red Cross army follows close behind in uniforms of overalls, armed with Yankee hammers and nails to coax back the foundlings that have been brushed into squallid helplessness in the south and east.

They are coming back home now, just a few days behind these carpenters—back to the beet fields, the gardens and the farms. Soon they will be feeding themselves and thousands of others.

WHITE PLAGUE KILLS MORE MEN THAN BULLETS

It seems longer, but it was less than four years ago that the nations had not yet started in to wipe each other off the map and that the only times when one heard of the Red Cross were times of flood or disaster and at Christmas time, when the peaceful little Red Cross tuberculous seals made their annual appearance.

Perhaps, in fact, it was the long, ardent fight in America against the White Plague which, in spite of the war's enormous new demands, is responsible for the especial interest being taken by the American Red Cross in France's frightful struggle against consumption.

This scourge seems to mark the trench fighter for its own. It kills more men than do bullets and poison gas combined. Until the American Red Cross was permitted by the French government to start its drive against tuberculosis it looked as if, even with a victory over the Hun, France might eventually be conquered by this deadliest foe.

Already things are looking brighter. The Red Cross has taken over old hospitals and built new ones. More than 300 tuberculous dispensaries are to be opened throughout the country, and Red Cross doctors and nurses—scores of them—are devoting themselves exclusively to this fight, doing over there exactly the same kind of work which is financed in America by the little Christmas seals. It is one of the ways in which by our contributions to the Red Cross America can repay her debt to France.

**WHAT YOUR DOLLARS DO**

One Hundred Cents' Worth of Mercy and Relief for Every War Fund Dollar.

Your Red Cross dollars—every cent of every Red Cross dollar—actually relieves suffering—actually goes as you give it, for war relief. Not one cent of any contribution goes into Red Cross administration expenses—the overhead of War Fund administration is more than covered by the interest accruing from the banking of the funds. All relief work not pertaining to the war is amply covered by the normal revenues of the Red Cross through membership dues.

Your answer to humanity's cry—your donation to war relief—includes not only the care and restoration of the wounded. It is a mission of mercy to the famished, the homeless and helpless, the lame, the halt, and the blind—all the victims of war that appeal to the heart of mankind.

The relief of invalided soldiers, relief of the mutilated and blind, training of crippled soldiers for useful pursuits—relief service for the care and revival of soldiers on furlough from the front—relief of children throughout devastated territory—relief of dependent families of soldiers—relief to prisoners in Germany—relief among repatriated people returning to France—children's refuges and hospitals—these are among the divisions of organized work that carries practical aid to its every object in a wide field of activity. Its scope embraces Russia, Roumania, Serbia, Italy and Armenia—beyond the great field of France.

Your donation makes this great mission of mercy your own. The Red Cross carries 100 cents' worth of aid for every dollar donated.

THIS IS THE TRUE RED CROSS SPIRIT**A Little Story With a Big Thought in It.**

A month ago the Red Cross chapter in Bay City, Mich., received a hasty call for 150 dunnage bags. Troops were about to move, and through an oversight their equipment was not complete. The bags had to be made and sent within 48 hours. A request for help was sent over the town, and the stores were searched successfully for the right materials. Among those who quickly responded and came to the chapter workrooms to help were two little girls, sisters, about ten and twelve years of age, each eager to lend a hand and do something for the boys who were going to the front. All day long the fingers of the women and the little girls were fairly flying. Bag after bag received the last stitch until scores were piled up ready for shipment. Closing time came, and the woman superintending the making of the bags counted those completed and announced that if every one of the workers could come early the next morning and work all day the bags would surely be finished in time for shipping by evening. Two crestfallen little girls, the little sisters, were waiting for her at the door as she departed.

Red Cross Dunnage Bags. "We are awfully sorry, ma'am," said the older of the two, "but we can't come back tomorrow. You see tomorrow we have to—" And, without finishing the sentence, she looked back wistfully at the pile of bags.

"It is too bad you can't come back," said the superintendent, "but I want to thank you, and we all thank you, for the work you've done today. You two have been a wonderful help, and that pile of bags wouldn't be nearly so big if you hadn't been here. Good night."

The next morning when the superintendent came down to unlock the workrooms for the day she was astonished to see the two little girls standing in the cold by the locked door.

"Oh, I'm so glad to see you!" she said. "I thought you said you couldn't come!"

"Oh, we knew those Red Cross bags just had to be finished for the soldiers," exclaimed the little one, with glistening eyes, "and we got up at three o'clock this morning and got the washing done early!"

SUPPLYING FRENCH HOSPITALS

The Red Cross hospital supply service in France has 16 warehouses filled with drugs, medicines, surgical instruments and dressings. It serves 3,423 French military hospitals.

**Marcel Gets His Barn Mended**

Red Cross Helps This 15 Year Old French Boy—and His Family.

Marcel is a man. He is just fifteen years old, but yet he is a man. I say he is a man because in the last four years' time has burned into his child heart marks that should wait for stern maturity. He is a man because he has the responsibility of a woman. He has no father. The Germans saw to that. Marcel has had to stand by and see his small brothers and baby sister ask in vain for food while he fought off the pressing call from his growing boy's stomach. He has had to see tears from his mother's eyes drop on the plowed ground as she worked the soil his father would have tilled had he not gone away out of the peacefulness of the Marne valley into the iron hall of the Aisne and on into the hereafter.

The boy, who was now a man, worked hard, yes, too hard. With his hairless hands and his boy's strength he fought almost alone the unequal fight against want with what little help his frail mother could give.

Mother Can Keep Children.

One of the 70 or 80 local societies in France, handicapped by lack of funds because deluged by calls for help, tried to relieve the family by taking away the children. But to the tortured twisted brain of the woman this seemed like losing all she had.

And then when everything seemed lost and despair came they heard the news: "No, it could not be true. They would help them with food and clothing? They would till the soil! Mend the barns and stay near by to see that things went well!" Yes, and the children could stay, said the Red Cross, as they had said to hundreds of others.

That was two years ago. Today this family is self supporting and has some to spare for the more needy ones, who still are being helped. Little Jean is taller. He looks well fed—and he is well fed. The baby is so roly poly that the dimples have come again. They are in good spirits—on their feet once more.

And Marcel. He has finished the course that the Red Cross gave him in an agricultural school. It is he who has been running the farm so well. He did it all. At least they let him think so, for heaven knows he has seen the bottom of the bitter cup. And I know that the Red Cross will want me to say he did it, for that is the way they work—quietly, earnestly, efficiently without stint, without waste, without boast.

THE LITTLE OLD LADY OF PANSY SQUARE

Timidly she entered the Red Cross Bureau and stood just within the doorway.

Her poor, dimmed old eyes spoke eloquently: "I'm friendly, ladies, but a little afraid."

Several of us rose, but Mrs. Crawford reached her first and asked her to come in and sit down.

"Oh, thank you so much," quavered the old lady as she sat down. "You see, my boy—my grandson—has gone—and—with Spartan fortitude she restrained the tears that glistened in her eyes—"gone with his regiment. Now I'm all alone in my little cottage in Pansy Square. And, oh, ladies, do any of you know the dreary loneliness when there is no one who comes home at night?"

We almost hugged the dear old lady, so forlorn, yet so brave. We drew up our chairs closer, and she told us her story.

The little old lady owned a vine embowered cottage in Pansy Square. There she kept house for her grandson, who worked in a downtown office. When America took up cudgels for democracy, the lad, in patriotic fervor was among the first to enlist.

"Ah, how I loved him and needed him!" whispered the old lady brokenly. "But my dear country needed him more. So I told him to go. 'But what will you do, granny?' he asked. I told him I had enough, and so he went. Brave, brave heart! My husband was a soldier, and I have his pension. But it is small. After paying the taxes on my cottage there was little left, and now it is gone. I'm old, but I'm willing. All I ask is a chance to earn my bread till—till he returns."

Through the Home Service workers of her community the little old lady of Pansy Square has been provided with simple tasks, such as making preserves and delicious cakes and jellies, a labor of love for her and an unfailing source of revenue.

Some day, please God, her soldier boy will come back to the little old lady of Pansy Square, and he will find her as he left her—happy, comfortable and self reliant.

Senior Class Play**Normal Auditorium****Monday, May 13, 8:30 P. M.****A TRIAL OF HEARTS**

Mrs. Barton Lee, Directress

CHARACTERS

Oliver Vernon

Oscar Parker

Emil Guggols

Bryan Weems

Leslie Steward

Funston Gaither

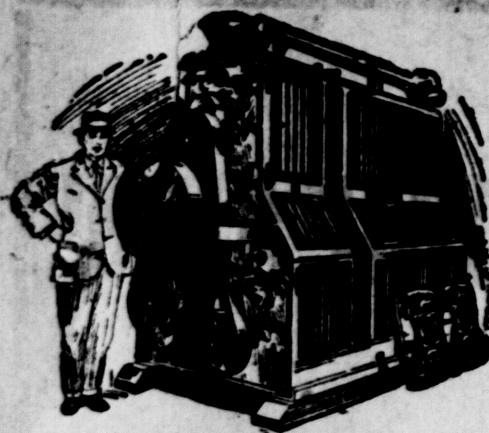
Jane Dumon

Odessa Sparks

Bertha Coleman

Florence Cartwright

Margaret Cameron



During the period of the War, we will not sell an American Midget Roller Mill unless the purpose is to supply the local needs of a community, or our Government, with flour and feed.

DO YOUR BIT. Help the Government by saving the freight on wheat and flour. Relieve the railroads of this unnecessary congestion by establishing in your community one of these wonderful American Midget Roller Flour Mills.

And Make Money, Too

\$150 to \$1,000 per month can be made with this permanent, substantial and dignified business.

This wonderful self-contained roller mill is revolutionizing milling. Makes splendid flour at a better yield than the Grist Mill or any other. One man without previous milling experience can run it successfully. Small cost, small power, easy operation enables it to make a Better Barrel of flour Cheaper. You can sack your flour under our nationally advertised brand "Flavo."

Our Service Department inspects your products each month free and certifies you to quality. Sizes of mills from 15 to 100 barrels per day. You can start with the small size if you have \$2,000 to invest. Sold on 30 days' free trial.

Write for our catalog and descriptive circulars sent to us all over the United States. Anglo-American Mill Co. 637-643 Trust Bldg. Owensboro, Ky. (218)

Flames That Give Off No Heat.
A French scientist, who is keeping the details secret, claims he has invented a flame derived from electricity that will not give off heat.

Your liberality in buying War Savings Stamps indicate that you are helping the boys "over there" on to Berlin.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. CATHERINE THRELKELD
County Health Officer
Over Surprise Store
Day and Night Telephone 577

Office Phone 1 Res. Phone 325
ISHAM L. CUMMINGS
Physician and Surgeon
X-Ray and Electro-Therapy
Laboratory
Office Just East of M. & P. Bank

T. H. Granger Ed Granger
Phone 259 Phone 477
GRANGER & GRANGER
Dentists
Phone 212
Norris-Haney Building
1st Stairway West of Rollow's Corner

F. C. SIMS
Real Estate, Fire and Tornado Insurance—Farm and City Loans
A share of your patronage is solicited and will receive prompt attention
Office in I. O. O. F. Building

J. W. SHELTON & CO.
EMBALMERS AND UNDERTAKERS
Auto Ambulance Lungmotor
115 East Main St., Ada, Okla.
Phone 618
Open Day and Night

W. D. Faust M. L. Lewis
Res. Phone 81 Res. Phone 332
DRS. FAUST & LEWIS
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
Office and Faust Hospital, over Surprise Store Office Phone 80

JOSEPH ANDERSON
Justice of the Peace
and Notary Public
Your business solicited, prompt attention given
Court House Phone 207

Office Phone 51 Res. Phone 539
DR. F. R. LAIRD
DENTIST
Office First National Bank Bldg.
Ada, Okla.

DR. C. A. THOMAS
VETERINARY SURGEON
Office at Hospital
Phones:
Office 306 Residence 243

G. T. BLANKENSHIP & CO.
LICENSED EMBALMERS AND FUNERAL DIRECTORS. MODERN
AUTO EQUIPMENT.
203 East Main St. Ada, Okla.
Office Phone 692 Res. Phone 559
Open Day and Night

COUNTY SURVEYOR
B. F. BATES
Office with County Clerk. Open on Mondays

DOCTORS MORRISON & COOPER
CHIROPRACTORS
Consultations and Examinations Free
Phone 85 113 1-2 W. 12th St.
Ada, Oklahoma

NO WAR PRICES AT THIS PLACE
McCULLEY BARBECUE RESTAURANT
BARBECUE AND SHORT ORDERS
202 EAST MAIN STREET
ADA, OKLAHOMA

Barbecue at 35 cents and 40 cents a pound. Bring your Bucket and get plenty of Gravy

DR. M. J. BEETS
Osteopathic Physician
Treats both acute and chronic diseases. Calls day or night. Also have installed Sulphur Vapor Baths. Consultation and Examination Free.
Phones 782 and 651
Office Over First National Bank

ADA SIGN SHOP
Randolph & Rudig
Merchants, We Give You Quick Service
120 West 12th Street



"They come to me — I come to you." +

Contributed by Frank Godwin.

WRIGLEY'S



— is the great wartime sweetmeat.

— the benefit, the pleasure, the economy of a 5c package of WRIGLEY'S

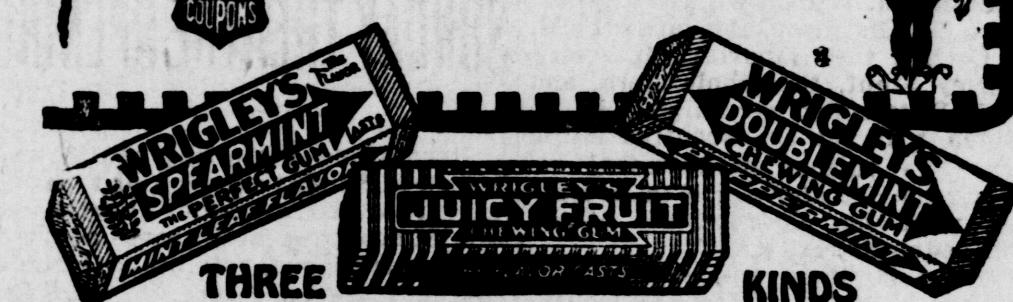
— has made it the favorite "sweet ration" of the Allied armies.

— send it to your friend at the front:

— it's the handiest, longest-lasting refreshment he can carry.

CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL

The Flavor Lasts



WRAPPED IN UNITED COUPONS

THREE KINDS

Proclamation for Special School Election.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Charter of the City of Ada, and an amendment thereto, adopted at an election held upon the 17th day of March, 1914, and in pursuance to a resolution passed by the Board of Education of the City of Ada, State of Oklahoma, at a meeting held on the 6th day of May, 1918, I hereby call a special election to be held in said school district, comprising said City and the Territory annexed thereto for school purposes on 21st day of May, A. D., 1918, for the purpose of submitting to the qualified electors of said school district the following proposition:

Shall the levy for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1918, and ending June 30th, 1919, for the support and maintenance of the schools under the supervision of the Board of Education of the City of Ada, State of Oklahoma, be increased, for the fiscal year aforesaid, above five (5) mills by the amount of five (5) mills, so as to meet the estimate for said fiscal year made and approved?

Said election to be held under the regulations of the Pontotoc county election board according to the provisions of the state election laws and the charter of the City of Ada, Oklahoma.

The designation, number and location of the various polling places shall be, as follows:

First Ward—At City Hall, police court room S. Broadway.

Second Ward—At News Office, N. Broadway.

Third Ward—At Ellis & Son's furniture store, W. Main St.

Fourth Ward—At Ada Marble & Granite Works, W. Twelfth St., and

Said election shall be held in the territory annexed to the said City of Ada for school purposes and lying outside of the limits of said City at the following designated polling places to-wit:

In that part of said annexed territory adjoining the first ward of said City of Ada and within the limits of the boundary lines of said ward extended, at City Hall, police court room, South Broadway.

In that part of said annexed territory adjoining the second ward of said City of Ada, and within the limits of the boundary lines of said ward extended, at News Office, North Broadway.

In that part of said annexed territory adjoining the third ward of said City of Ada and within the limits of the boundary lines of said ward extended, at Ellis & Son's Furniture Store, West Main Street.

In that part of said annexed territory adjoining the fourth ward of said city of Ada and within the limits of the boundary lines of said ward extended, at Ada Marble & Granite Works West Twelfth street.

The polls to be opened at 6 o'clock a. m. and remain open until 7 o'clock p. m. The regularly constituted and authorized election officers as shall be provided for and designated by the county election board of Pontotoc county, State of Oklahoma, will be in charge of said election at said polling places.

Done this the 9th day of May, A. D., 1918.

W. E. CONGER, Mayor-Commissioner of Public Justice and Safety of the City of Ada, Oklahoma.

COMMENCEMENT PLANS FOR E. C. NORMAL

The ninth annual commencement exercises of the East Central normal will begin Monday, May 19, and close Tuesday, the 21st. The Senior and Junior musicals of the 4th was really the beginning of the commencement exercises. The senior play of Monday evening next will be another most important function.

Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Odell, the new president of Henry Kendall College, Tulsa, will preach the commencement sermon and Pres. J. W. Cantwell of the A. and M. College will deliver the class address. Dr. Odell was for many years pastor of the King's Highway Presbyterian church at St. Louis and will have a message of real worth for the normal school and its friends.

The importance of the A. and M. college of Oklahoma is being recognized more and more, especially in connection with war work. Much of this splendid work that is being done is due to its president. The East Central normal always co-operates most heartily with every educational institution in the state and is exceedingly pleased to have President Cantwell deliver the class address.

Resolution.
Whereas, The Board of Education of the City of Ada, of the State of Oklahoma, a body corporate and duly organized and existing as the corporate authority of the city school district comprising said City of Ada, and the outlying territory annexed thereto for school purposes, has determined the assessed valuation of said Board of Education for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918, and ending June 30, 1919, is not sufficient by a levy of five mills to create a fund sufficient to provide the funds that will be required to be raised by taxation for the support and maintenance of the schools controlled by said Board of Education for the said fiscal year; and

Whereas, It has been determined that an additional levy of five mills will be required for such support and maintenance;

Be It Resolved, by said Board of Education that a special election be called for the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters of said school district, comprising said city and territory annexed thereto for school purposes, the question of increasing the levy of said school district in the amount and for the purposes as above set forth.

Adopted and approved this 6th day of May, 1918.

L. T. WALTERS, President Board of Education of the City of Ada, of the State of Oklahoma.

Attest: Mabel Brown, Clerk.

C. E. CUNNING is now clerk of the W. O. W. and can be found at the Dascomb Daniels Lumber yard.

5-9-10

Let a Want Ad get it for you.

RED CROSS FIRST—Clothing Second

Summer Underwear

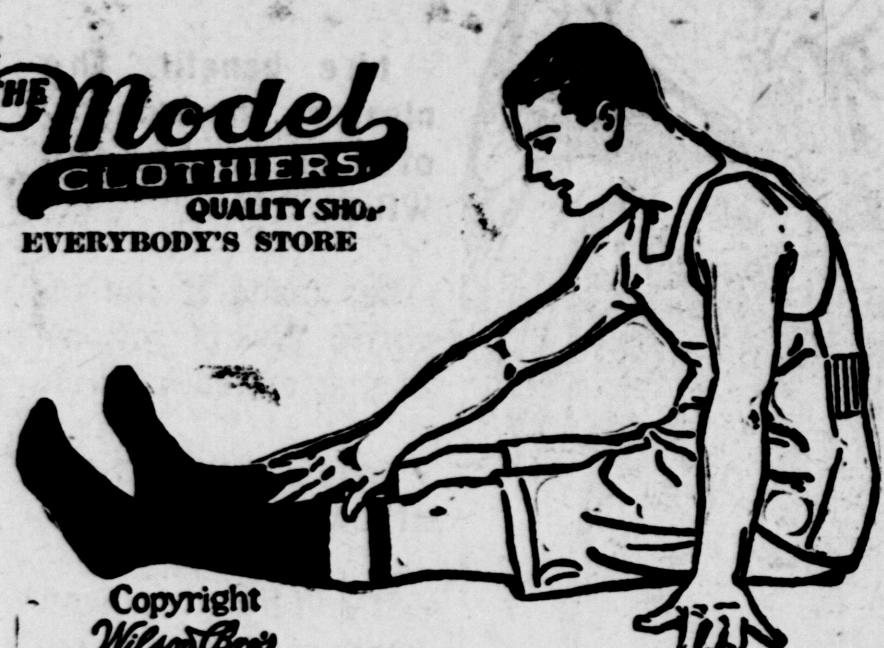
The breeziest, coolest Underwear in the World. Athletic Styles, quarter or long sleeve styles; short, three quarter or long leg styles. Nainsook, Soisett, Porosknit, Crepe, Madras and Silk.

VASSARS
COOPERS
WILSON BROS.
B. V. D'S.

\$1, \$1.25 up to \$3.50

For Boys 75c and \$1.00

THE Model
CLOTHIERS
QUALITY SHO'S
EVERYBODY'S STORE



FAIR PRICE COMMITTEE APPOINTED FOR COUNTY

siders fair, but it has no power under the present law to force retailers to sell at the prices fixed. The idea is to let the public know what the committee considers fair to all parties. The first matter to be taken up will be the prices of flour substitutes.

Judge Orel Busby, county food administrator, under orders of the state administration, has appointed a fair price committee consisting of J. M. Stanfield, representing the retailers; J. W. Balthrop, the farmers; M. M. Cotton, the laboring interests, Charley Stout, the wholesalers, and J. M. Wintersmith at large. J. J. Holden will act as executive secretary. The various occupational interests named above are in accordance with the instructions of the state administration.

This committee, working in conjunction with the state and county administrations, will investigate thoroughly the wholesale and retail prices and business conditions and will report prices on staple articles of food and feedstuffs which it con-

ADA CHURCHES AGAINST SUNDAY THEATRE OPENING

Resolutions protesting against the proposed Sunday opening of theatres were read in the various churches of Ada Sunday and in all cases adopted by a unanimous vote, thus placing the churches on record.

Remember the Golden Rule.
Remember to do unto men what you would have them do unto you.



ARMY BARRACKS FOR NURSERIES

One of Them Houses More
Than 800 Children
Under Ten.

Within sound of the deep-throated guns of the French firing line, guns that are ceaselessly telling the Germans "thou shalt not pass," live hundreds of happy, healthy children.

At the beginning of the war the buildings, in which these kiddies now live and play and study were barracks for French boys training to be soldiers. Today these boys—those who are left of them—are veterans. These barracks are good modern buildings, and they are set amid beautiful scenery. There are several of these groups of barracks scattered throughout France, and all of them have been turned into homes for the nation's homeless children.

At one of the barracks-nurseries there are more than 800 children. Some are babies of a few days old, and the oldest is not over ten years. Most of these children are orphans. Some few of them have mothers who are working in fields and factories to help France win the war.

And these little folks are receiving the first intelligent care of their lives. Skilled American doctors are in charge of the kitchens, and experienced teachers are instructing those old enough to attend the barracks school. The older girls and boys are being taught useful trades as well as the usual classroom lessons, and with it all these children are learning the joy in healthy play.

France laid upon us a sacred service in this care of its children. And how noble has been the response of our American Red Cross!

Out of No Man's Land

By
HARRY IRVING GREENE

Father:

This wonderful letter that I am writing you—miracle letter. I was hurt, badly, but I am going to get well. It happened like this—you know I am not allowed to name place or date.

No Man's Land! We were raiding it by night, three of us—scouting, prowling. It was as dark as the dungeons of Inferno, but often they sent up signal shells—roseate, bursting things that bathed all that evil land in a blood-red light. When their glare flared over us we had to stand as we were caught, hand or foot upraised—useless objects in the red glow until the light snuffed out and all was dark once more.

We reached the German entanglements and began cutting them with our oiled clippers. We were careful, very careful, but we were not careful enough. They heard us. Over came two bombs.

The three of us went down in a row. Jack and Tom never knew what hit them. I was hurt too badly to be able to get up.

I lay there—all night—groaning—calling for help. Twenty feet away I could hear the boches in their trench laughing at me, cursing me.

Morning! My last. I could endure it no more. I was dying—bleeding. I said my last prayer.

And then!

Since the dawn of time I do not believe the world has seen a more glorious thing. From the hill tops our artillery laid down a box barrage fire and under it, heads raised like emperors and shoulders squared, came six men, stretcher bearers. As though they had been on parade they came forth in broad daylight into the very teeth of the enemy and picked up what was left of Jack, Tom and me.

As though we had been our own brothers they bore us back, swiftly, gently. Then do you know what those Hunns did?

Opened fire on us—the dead, the bearers of the dead and a man who lay quivering at the threshold of death.

Two of the six bearers went down. The other four brought them back along with what was left of Jack, Tom and me.

And when I awoke in the hospital after the operation, deathly sick but back from the nightmare-land and with the sunlight upon me, whom do you think I saw bending over me, the red cross upon her sleeve, babbling, laughing, crying, kissing me?

JANE!

And I had never known that she had come over! Had never got her letter. And we are here together and I am going to get well. An hour ago she held out her hand, and upon one finger was still the little ring I gave her before I left. I am going to have a stone set in it—you know what that means. Though somewhat disfigured I am still in the ring.

And so is JANE. JIM.

Let a Want Ad get it for you.

THIS GREAT

TRADE WINNING CAMPAIGN

IS

Boosting Business for MOSER'S Dept. Store

Strong efforts are being made to secure your business during this GREAT TRADE WINNING SALE. Every TABLE, every SHOW-CASE, every SHELF and every CABINET is filled with NEW SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES and FURNISHINGS for MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.

AT THE MOST REMARKABLE PRICE CONCESSIONS KNOWN IN RECENT MONTHS.

We cannot urge you too strong to come and investigate for yourself. COME TOMORROW—IF POSSIBLE—THE QUICKER THE BETTER. The "TRADE WINNING MAN" SAYS: "Here is a Mighty Merchandise Sale that emphatically appeals to your pocket-book."

It's your chance to supply the needs of yourself and family for months to come. You will be neglectful of your own best interests if you remain away from this Great Sale.

WILL YOU COME AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT?

COME! EVERYBODY COME!

MOSER'S DEPT. STORE

"THE TRADE WINNING MAN"
CLIFFORD J. HALPERN

112 East Main St.

Ada, Oklahoma

City News

Get it at Gwin & May's.
See Warren and See Better.

Have your Photo made at West's.
Fair and warmer is the weather

outlook for Tuesday.

F. F. Brydia was a business visitor

to Coalgate this morning.

Mrs. S. M. Torbett returned this

afternoon from a visit to Ardmore.

Sergeant John Blanford of the field

artillery at Camp Travis is home on a short furlough.

It's a few flowers that came like

a ray of sunshine to that sick friend.

—Ada Greenhouse. 5-7-1f

G. C. Wimbish, who is stationed at

Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, spent Saturday and Sunday with his brother,

Robert Wimbish and family.

Joe Hensley of the News force, who

had been out two or three weeks be-

cause of an attack of pneumonia, was

able to report for duty today.

Mrs. W. A. Haun, district manager

of the Woodmen Circle, arrived this

morning and will be present at the

meeting of the circle this evening.

"Ain't nature grand! Go on with

the story. I'm thrilled."—Jack.

5-13-1t

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Haynes, J. M.

Keltner, and H. B. Roach left this

morning for Miami to be present at

the starting of the new Keltner Min-

ing Co. mills, which will begin turn-

ing out lead and zinc ore Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bailey of

Hugo, are visiting Mrs. R. O.

Wheeler. Mrs. Bailey is very pleasant

and remembered here as Miss Rosa

Wheatley.

Mrs. Ivy McMillan, who has been

at Seattle, Washington, several

months, returned to Ada this morning

and will resume her former position

with Stevens-Wilson Co.

City loans, good contract, just

\$14.30 per month per \$1000.—J. G.

Witherspoon, 119 S. Broadway.

5-8-1f

Dr. M. M. Webster is spending a

few days leave of absence with his

family on leave of absence from Medi-

cal officers training corps, Ft. Riley,

Kansas.

City loans, good contract, just

\$14.30 per month per \$1000.—J. G.

Witherspoon, 119 S. Broadway.

5-8-1f

Mrs. J. A. Jackson, who was the

guest of Mrs. C. E. B. Cutler and who

sang at the Red Cross rally Sunday

evening, returned to her home at

Coalgate this morning.

R. R. Cain and R. M. Roddie went

to Bryan county this morning in the

interest of the Red Cross campaign.

Mr. Roddie will address the people of

Caddo this afternoon and Keneke this

evening.

A fishing party left this afternoon

for the Kimichi mountains, going

from here to Neshoba. The party

was composed of I. M. King, B. C.

Lieut. M. M. Webster, who is now

in the army at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Will Neathery, George Irwin and

Henry Stuckey went across the country

in an auto, leaving early this morning.

The party will probably be joined by others in a few days.

King, W. J. Coffman, H. C. Evans, and Baxter Fretwell. J. D. Lassiter, with his wife is visiting Mrs. Webster's sister, Mrs. L. A. Braley. Lieut.

Webster is better known to Ada people as Dr. Webster, formerly living at Stratford.

Foot Troubles Instantly Relieved

FAIRY FOOT Bunion and CORN PLASTERS will relieve the most painful corn or bunion.

A remedy for every FOOT ILL. Buy a box today.

ADA DRUG CO.

PAULO GRUPPE

the
NOTED 'CELLIST

Here in Concert, May 16th, Normal Auditorium
It is one thing to reproduce the voice of a singer or art of an instrumentalist—BUT it is quite a different thing to RE-CREATE the voice of the artist or the beautiful strains of a violin or other instruments.

Therein lies the difference between so-called Talking Machines and the NEW EDISON, which is aptly termed, "The Phonograph with a Soul."

In Re-Creating Gruppe's Art you hear him just as if he were really there in person. Won't you come to our Shop and let us convince you of this wonderful fact?

Tickets now on sale and seats reserved at our store. You are always welcome here. Come in and be refreshed with the music you like.

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